

# AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL UNIVESITY-BANGLADESH

**Faculty of Science and Technology** 

# Pastry Shop Management System

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**Course Title:** INTRODUCTION TO DATABASE.

Section: [O]

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# **Introduction**

A database management system (DBMS) is a system software for creating and managing databases. The DBMS provides users and programmers with a systematic way to create, retrieve, update and manage data.

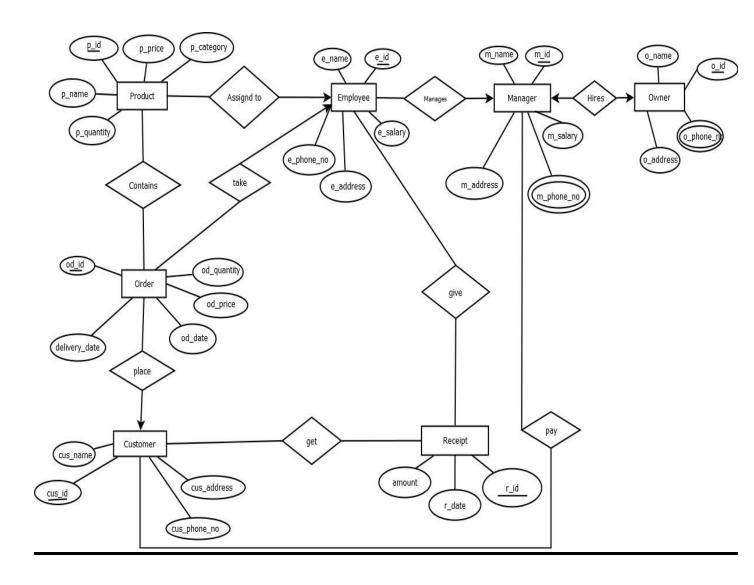
Our project pastry shop management system was created by using the concept of DBMS. A pastry shop is a confectionery shop that specializes in baking pastries for its clients. Foods that are served here are not meant to satisfy the greater hunger but to satisfy the tastebuds of the foodies with a sweet tooth. A pastry shop which combines dazzling environment with wonderful cuisine, is the ideal venue for frequent hangouts and personal meetups.

The project "Pastry Shop Management System" is designed to record the information of the manager, employees, customers and products. It is built to facilitate and to make the best use of data by keeping records in database. Through this project, we can easily deal with the daily management system of a pastry shop. For this project we created some tables. We drew an ER diagram showing the tables and their work as an overview. The basic aim of the project is to record, search, delete and insert data using SQL statements. Normalization and schema diagram are also the key elements of this project. Basically, the purpose of the project is to handle all the managements of a pastry shop.

## **Scenario Description**

Baker Boys, a pastry shop located near Brooklyn Nine-Nine uses an integrated pasty shop management system which holds records of products made by the pastry shop. The management system of pastry shop stores owner's name, address and multiple phone numbers. The owner of pastry shop hires one manager who manages the employees. Manager can hire many employees. The manager is identified by Unique id, name, address, salary. Multiple phone number of manager is also stored. Every employee has unique id, name, phone number, salary, address. One Employee assigned to many products. To identify a product the system also stores product unique id, name, price, category, quantity. One Customer can place many orders. Customer has unique id, name, address, phone number. The Order have different id, quantity, price. Also order dates and delivery dates are stored. Many orders contain many products. One Employee can take many orders and give a receipt to the customers. Receipt has unique id, amount, date. Customers get the receipts and pay the manager. That's all the information that pastry shop management system uses on a daily basis.

# **ER Diagram**



## **Normalization**

## Hires

**UNF** 

hires(o\_id,o\_name,o\_address,o\_phone\_no,m\_name,m\_id,m\_salary,m\_address,m\_p hone no) 1NF o phone no,m phone no are multiple valued attributes.

1.o\_name,o\_address,o\_phoneno,m\_name,<u>m\_id</u>,m\_salary,m\_address,m\_phone\_no 2NF

1. o id,o name,o address,o phone no

2.m\_name,m\_id,m\_salary,m\_address,m\_phone\_no

3NF

There is no transitive dependency. Relation already in 3NF form.

1. <u>o\_id</u>,o\_name,o\_address,o\_phone\_no

2.m name,m id,m salary,m address,m phoneno.

Table creation

1. o\_id,o\_name,o\_address,o\_phone\_no, m\_id

2.m\_name,m\_id,m\_salary,m\_address,m\_phoneno.

## Manages

**UNF** 

Manages(m\_name,m\_id,m\_salary,m\_address,m\_phone\_no,e\_name,e\_id,e\_salary,e\_address,e\_phone\_no)

1NF

m\_phone\_no is a multiple valued attribute.

1.m\_name,m\_id,m\_salary,m\_address,m\_phone\_no,e\_name,e\_id,e\_salary,e\_address,e\_phone\_no

2NF

```
1.m name,m id,m salary,m address,m phone no.
```

2.e name, e id, e salary, e address, e phoneno

3NF

There is no transitive dependency. Relation already in 3NF form.

1.m name,m id,m salary,m address,m phone no.

2.e\_name,e\_id,e\_salary,e\_address,e\_phone\_no

Table creation

1.m\_name,m\_id,m\_salary,m\_address,m\_phoneno.

2.e name, e id, e salary, e address, e phoneno, m id

## Assigned to

**UNF** 

Assigned to(e\_name,e\_id,e\_salary,e\_address,e\_phone\_no,p\_id,p\_name,p\_price ,p\_category, p\_quantity)

1NF

There is no multivalued attribute.

1.e\_name,e\_id,e\_salary,e\_address,e\_phone\_no,p\_id,p\_name,p\_price,p\_category, p\_quantity

2NF

1.e\_name,e\_id,e\_salary,e\_address,e\_phone\_no

2.p\_id,p\_name,p\_price,p\_category,p\_quantity

3NF

There is no transitive dependency. Relation already in 3NF form.

1.e name,e id,e salary,e address,e phone no

2.<u>p\_id</u>,p\_name,p\_price,p\_category,p\_quantity

Table creation

1.e name, e id, e salary, e address, e phoneno

2.p id,p name,p price,p category,p quantity, e id

## Contain

**UNF** 

Contains(<u>p\_id</u>,p\_name,p\_price,p\_category,p\_quantity,<u>od\_id</u>, od\_quantity,od\_price,od\_date,delivery\_date)

1NF

There is no multivalued attribute.

- 1. <u>p\_id</u>,p\_name,p\_price,p\_category,p\_quantity,<u>od\_id</u>, od quantity,od price,od date,delivery date 2NF
  - 1. p id,p name,p price,p category,p quantity
  - 2. od id, od quantity, od price, od date, delivery date

3NF

- 1. <u>p\_id</u>,p\_name,p\_price,p\_category,p\_quantity
- 2. od id, od date, delivery date
- 3. od\_quantity,od\_price

**Table Creation** 

- 1. <u>p\_id</u>,p\_name,p\_price,p\_category,p\_quantity,
- 2. od\_id\_, od\_date,delivery\_date, uo\_id
- 3. od\_quantity,od\_price,uo\_id
- 4. <u>od id</u>, <u>p id</u>

## **Place**

UNF

Place(<u>od\_id</u>, od\_quantity,od\_price,od\_date,delivery\_date,<u>cus\_id</u>, cus\_name.cus\_address,cus\_phone\_no)

1NF

There is no multivalued attribute.

1. <u>od\_id</u>, od\_quantity,od\_price,od\_date,delivery\_date,<u>cus\_id</u>, cus\_name.cus\_address,cus\_phone\_no

## 2NF

- 1. od id, od quantity, od price, od date, delivery date
- 2. cus id, cus name.cus address,cus phone no

## 3NF

- 1. cus id, cus name.cus address,cus phone no
- 2. <u>od\_id\_</u>,od\_date,delivery\_date
- 3. od quantity, od price

## **Table Creation**

- 1. cus id, cus name.cus address,cus phone no
- 2. od id, od date, delivery date, uo id, cus id
- 3. od\_quantity,od\_price,uo\_id

#### **Take**

#### **UNF**

Take(e\_name,e\_id,e\_salary,e\_address,e\_phone\_no, od\_id, od quantity,od price,od date,delivery date)

## 1NF

There is no multivalued attribute.

1. e\_name,e\_id,e\_salary,e\_address,e\_phone\_no, od\_id, od quantity,od price,od date,delivery date

## 2NF

- 1. e\_name,e\_id,e\_salary,e\_address,e\_phone\_no
- 2. od\_id, od\_quantity,od\_price,od\_date,delivery\_date

## 3NF

- 1. e\_name,e\_id,e\_salary,e\_address,e\_phone\_no
- 2. od id, od date, delivery date

3. od\_quantity,od\_price

## Table Creation

- 1. e\_name,e\_id,e\_salary,e\_address,e\_phone\_no
- 2. od id, od date, delivery date, uo id, e id
- 3. od quantity, od price, uo id

## Give

**UNF** 

Give(amount,<u>r\_id</u>, r\_date, e\_name,<u>e\_id</u>,e\_salary,e\_address,e\_phone\_no)

1NF

There is no multivalued attribute.

1. amount, r id, r date, e name, e id, e salary, e address, e phone no

2NF

- 1. amount,r id,r date
- 2. e name, e id, e salary, e address, e phone no

3NF

There is no transitive dependency. Relation already in 3NF form.

- 1. amount, r\_id, r\_date
- 2. e\_name,e\_id,e\_salary,e\_address,e\_phone\_no

## **Table Creation**

- 1. amount, r\_id, r\_date
- 2. e\_name,e\_id,e\_salary,e\_address,e\_phone\_no
- 3. <u>r id</u>, <u>e id</u>

#### Get

**UNF** 

 $Get(amount, \underline{r\_id}, \, r\_date, \underline{cus\_id} \;, \, cus\_name.cus\_address, cus\_phone\_no) \; 1NF$ 

There is no multivalued attribute

1. amount, r\_id, r\_date, cus\_id, cus\_name.cus\_address, cus\_phone\_no

## 2NF

- 1. amount, r id, r date
- 2. cus id, cus name.cus address,cus phone no

## 3NF

There is no transitive dependency. Relation already in 3NF form.

- 1. amount,r id, r date
- 2. <u>cus id</u>, cus name.cus\_address,cus\_phone\_no Table

#### Creation

- 1. amount,r id, r date
- 2. cus id, cus name.cus address,cus phone no
- 3. cus id, r id

## **Pay**

## **UNF**

Pay(m\_name,m\_id,m\_salary,m\_address,m\_phone\_no, cus\_id, cus\_name.cus\_address,cus\_phone\_no)

## 1NF

m\_phone\_no is a multivalued attribute.

1. m\_name,m\_id,m\_salary,m\_address,m\_phone\_no, <u>cus\_id</u>, cus\_name.cus\_address,cus\_phone\_no

## 2NF

- 1. m name,m id,m salary,m address,m phone no
- 2. <a href="mailto:cus\_id">cus\_id</a>, <a href="mailto:cus\_address,cus\_phone\_no">cus\_address,cus\_phone\_no</a>

## 3NF

There is no transitive dependency. Relation already in 3NF form.

- 1. m\_name,m\_id,m\_salary,m\_address,m\_phone\_no
- 2. <a href="mailto:cus\_id">cus\_id</a>, <a href="mailto:cus\_address,cus\_phone\_no">cus\_address,cus\_phone\_no</a>

## **Table Creation**

- 1. m name,m id,m salary,m address,m phone no
- 2. <u>cus id</u>, cus name.cus address,cus phone no
- 3. <u>m id</u>, <u>cus id</u> Temporary Table:
- 1. o id,o name,o address,o phone no, m id
- 2.m\_name,m\_id,m\_salary,m\_address,m\_phoneno.
- 3.m name,m id,m salary,m address,m phoneno.
- 4.e\_name,e\_id,e\_salary,e\_address,e\_phoneno, m\_id
- 5.e\_name,e\_id,e\_salary,e\_address,e\_phoneno
- 6.p\_id,p\_name,p\_price,p\_category,p\_quantity, e\_id
- 7. p id,p name,p price,p category,p quantity
- 8. od id, od\_date, delivery\_date, uo id, e id
- 9.od quantity,od price,uo id
- 10.cus id, cus name.cus address,cus phone no
- 11.od id, od date, delivery date, uo id, cus id
- 12.od quantity,od price,uo id
- 13.e name,e id,e salary,e address,e phone no
- 14.od id, od date, delivery date, uo id
- 15.od\_quantity,od\_price,uo\_id
- 17.amount,r\_id, r\_date
- 18.e name,e id,e salary,e address,e phone no
- 19.<u>r id</u>, <u>e id</u>
- 20. amount, r id, r date
- 21.cus id, cus name.cus address,cus phone no
- 22.<u>cus id</u>, <u>r id</u>
- 23.m name,m id,m salary,m address,m phone no

24.<u>cus\_id</u>, <u>cus\_name.cus\_address,cus\_phone\_no</u>

25. m id, cus id

26.<u>od id</u>, <u>p id</u>

## Final Table

1. o id,o name,o address,o phone no, m id

2.m\_name,m\_id,m\_salary,m\_address,m\_phoneno.

3.e\_name,e\_id,e\_salary,e\_address,e\_phoneno, m\_id

4.<u>p\_id</u>,p\_name,p\_price,p\_category,p\_quantity,<u>e\_id</u>

5.cus\_id, cus\_name.cus\_address,cus\_phone\_no

6.od id, od date, delivery date, uo id, cus id, e id

7.od\_quantity,od\_price,<u>uo\_id</u>

8.<u>r id</u>, <u>e id</u>

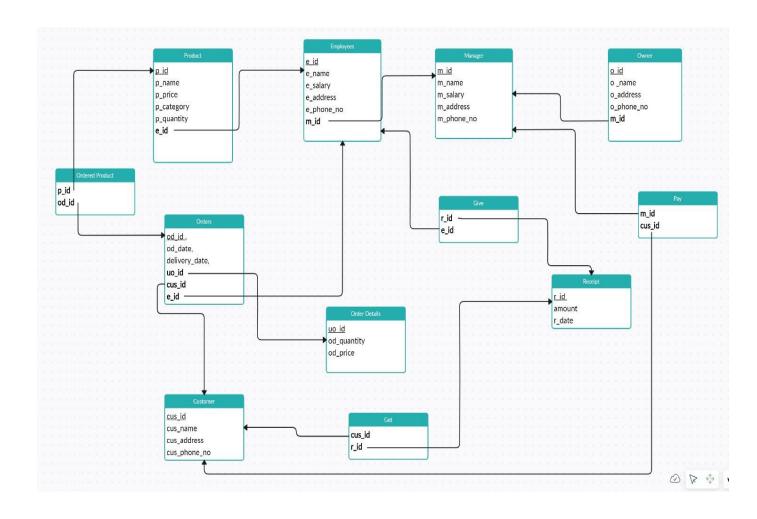
9. amount, r id, r date

10.<u>cus id</u>, <u>r id</u>

11. m id, cus id

12.**od id** , **p id** 

# **Schema Diagram**



## **Table Creation**

#### Create table:

1.create table owner(o\_id number primary key, o\_name varchar2(30), o\_address varchar2(30), o phone no number(11), m id number);

2.create table manager(m\_id number primary key, m\_name varchar2(30), m\_salary number, m\_address varchar2(30), m\_phone\_no number(11));

3.create table employee(e\_id number primary key, e\_name varchar2(30), e\_salary number, e\_address varchar2(30), e\_phone\_no number(11), m\_id number, constraint chk\_salary check(e\_salary > 1000));

4.create table product(p\_id number primary key, p\_name varchar2(30), p\_price number, p\_category varchar2(30), p\_quantity number, e\_id number);

5.create table customer(cus\_id number primary key, cus\_name varchar2(30), cus\_address varchar2(30), cus\_phone\_no number(11));

6.create table orders(od\_id number primary key, od\_date date, delivery\_date date, uo\_id number,cus\_id number, e\_id number);

7.create table order details(uo id number primary key, od quantity number, od price number);

8.create table give(r\_id number, e\_id number);

9.create table receipt(r\_id number primary key, amount number, r\_date date);

10.create table get(cus\_id number, r\_id number);

11.create table pay(m\_id number, cus\_id number);

create table ordered\_product(p\_id number, od\_id number);

#### **Altering tables:**

alter table owner add foreign key(m\_id) references manager(m\_id);

alter table employee add foreign key(m\_id) references manager(m\_id);

alter table product add foreign key(e\_id) references employee(e\_id);

alter table orders add foreign key(uo\_id) references order\_details(uo\_id); alter table orders add foreign key(cus\_id) references customer(cus\_id); alter table orders add foreign key(e\_id) references employee(e\_id);

alter table give add foreign key(r\_id) references receipt(r\_id); alter table give add foreign key(e\_id) references employee(e\_id);

alter table get add foreign key(cus\_id) references customer(cus\_id); alter table get add foreign key(r\_id) references receipt(r\_id);

alter table pay add foreign key(m\_id) references manager(m\_id); alter table pay add foreign key(cus\_id) references customer(cus\_id);

alter table ordered\_product add foreign key(p\_id) references product(p\_id); alter table ordered\_product add foreign key(od\_id) references orders(od\_id); screenshots of the created table using describe command:

## **OWNER Table:**

Table	Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	Nullable	Default	Comment
	<u>O ID</u>	Number	2	: \$3	12	1	12	2	20
	O NAME	Varchar2	30	-	-	· ·	/	÷.	-
	O ADDRESS	Varchar2	30	-	-	-	/	-	•
	O PHONE NO	Number		11	0	æ	/	=	51
	M ID	Number	-	1.0	-	-	/	-	

## MANAGER Table:

## Object Type TABLE Object MANAGER

Table	Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	Nullable	Default	Comment
MANAGER	M ID	Number	2		12	1	-	ů.	-21
	M NAME	Varchar2	30	(+)	<b>(4</b>	-	/	-	-
	M SALARY	Number	-		*	-	/	-	-
	M ADDRESS	Varchar2	30			-	/	-	
	M PHONE NO	Number	-	11	0	-	/	-	
								1	- 5

## EMPLOYEE Table:

Object Type	TABLE Object	<b>EMPLOYEE</b>							
Table	Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	Nullable	Default	Comment
EMPLOYEE	<u>E ID</u>	Number	F:	*	+	1	-		
	E_NAME	Varchar2	30		(T)		/	170	-
	E SALARY	Number	24	-50	8	24	~	1.74	ST4
	E ADDRESS	Varchar2	30	-2	2	24	/	929	-21
	E PHONE NO	Number	2	11	0	-	/	121	4.
	M ID	Number	20	4		2	/	123	
								1	- 6

## PRODUCT Table:

## Object Type TABLE Object PRODUCT

Table	Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	Nullable	Default	Comment
PRODUCT	P ID	Number	s	121	8	1		ra .	157
	P_NAME	Varchar2	30	4	2	9	/	2:	-
	P PRICE	Number	2	4	2	-	/	21	-
	P CATEGORY	Varchar2	30		-	-	/	-	-
	P QUANTITY	Number	+		*	-	/	-	
	E ID	Number			-	-	/	-	
								1	1 - 6

## CUSTOMER Table:

## Object Type TABLE Object CUSTOMER

Table	Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	Nullable	Default	Comment
CUSTOMER	CUS ID	Number	14	12	2	1	2	120	2
	CUS NAME	Varchar2	30	© .	<u> 20</u>	2	/	-	8
	CUS ADDRESS	Varchar2	30		*		/		
	CUS PHONE NO	Number		11	0	-	/		

## **ORDERS** Table:

Number Date	7		-	1	_		
Date	-				- 77	*	-
	1	170	- Ti	56	~	7.	10.75%
DATE Date	7	727	<u>.</u> .	<u>:</u> :	/	124	2
Number	2	121	÷.	·	/	20	-
Number	-		_	2:	/	125	
Number	-	. +	-	4	/	•	
	Number Number	Number - Number -	Number	Number Number	Number	Number	Number

## ORDER\_DETAILS Table:

## Object Type TABLE Object ORDER\_DETAILS

Table	Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	Nullable	Default	Comment
ORDER DETAILS	UO ID	Number		9		1		-	Ç
	OD QUANTITY	Number	4		-	1940	/		-
	OD PRICE	Number	+			-	/	5.	
								1	- 3

## RECEIPT Table:

#### Object Type TABLE Object RECEIPT

Table	Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	Nullable	Default	Comment
RECEIPT	R ID	Number	15.	5	1	1	8		5
	AMOUNT	Number	4	9	2	28	/		2
	R DATE	Date	7	S	21	-8	/	4	12
									- 3

## GIVE Table:

## Object Type TABLE Object GIVE

Table	Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	Nullable	Default	Comment
GIVE	R ID	Number	12	12	22	9.23	~	-28	
	E ID	Number	12	2	2	2.	/	(2.)	-
								1	1-2

## **GET Table:**

## Object Type TABLE Object GET

Table	Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	Nullable	Default	Comment
GET	CUS ID	Number	5	151	8	8	/	5	
	R ID	Number	2	121	্	<u> </u>	/	3	12
								1	1-2

## PAY Table:

## Object Type TABLE Object PAY

Table	Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	Nullable	Default	Comment
PAY	M ID	Number	820	2	2	0.23	~	-21	1.
	CUS ID	Number	(L)	8	2.	12	/	(23)	2
									1-2

## **ORDERED PRODUCT Table:**

Table	Column	Data Type	Length	Precision	Scale	Primary Key	Nullable	Default	Comment
ORDERED PRODUCT	P ID	Number	-			+	/		.+
	OD ID	Number	-			+	/		-

## **Create Sequence:**

create sequence seq increment by 1 start with 1 nocache nocycle;

## User creation:

create user Safin identified by s1a2f3i4n;

grant unlimited tablespace to Safin; assign

create role to manager; grant manager to Safin;

#### roles:

create role manager; grant create table, create view, create sequence, create user,

## **Data Insertion**

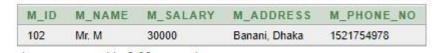
#### OWNER DATA:

insert into owner(o\_id, o\_name, o\_address, o\_phone\_no, m\_id) values(101, 'Mr. O', 'Kuratoli, Dhaka', 01633043297, 102);



## MANAGER DATA:

insert into manager(m\_id, m\_name, m\_salary, m\_address, m\_phone\_no) values(102, 'Mr. M', 30000, 'Banani, Dhaka', 01521754978);



## **EMPLOYEE DATA:**

insert into employee(e\_id, e\_name, e\_salary, e\_address, e\_phone\_no, m\_id) values(201, 'Abul', 7000, 'Azimpur, Dhaka', 01602700367, 102);

insert into employee(e\_id, e\_name, e\_salary, e\_address, e\_phone\_no, m\_id) values(202, 'Babul', 9000, 'Kamlapur, Dhaka', 01802300467, 102);

insert into employee(e\_id, e\_name, e\_salary, e\_address, e\_phone\_no, m\_id) values(203, 'Cabul', 8000, 'Shahbag, Dhaka', 01302000357, 102);

insert into employee(e\_id, e\_name, e\_salary, e\_address, e\_phone\_no, m\_id) values(204, 'Dabul', 5000, 'Farmagate, Dhaka', 01712790367, 102);

insert into employee(e\_id, e\_name, e\_salary, e\_address, e\_phone\_no, m\_id) values(205, 'Ebul', 6000, 'Mohammadpur, Dhaka', 01902800367, 102);

E ID	E NAME	E SALARY	E ADDRESS	E PHONE NO	M ID
201	Abul	7000	Azimpur, Dhaka	1302700367	102
202	Babul	9000	Kamlapur, Dhaka	1802300467	102
203	Cabul	8000	Shahbag, Dhaka	1302000357	102
204	Dabul	5000	Farmagate, Dhaka	1712790367	102
205	Ebul	6000	Mohammadpur, Dhaka	1902800367	102

#### **CUSTOMER DATA:**

insert into customer(cus\_id, cus\_name, cus\_address, cus\_phone\_no) values(301, 'Shaad', 'Mirpur, Dhaka', 01935728398);

insert into customer(cus\_id, cus\_name, cus\_address, cus\_phone\_no) values(302, 'Asif', 'Rampura, Dhaka', 01843311815);

insert into customer(cus\_id, cus\_name, cus\_address, cus\_phone\_no) values(303, 'Safin', 'kuratoli, Dhaka', 01876266962);

insert into customer(cus\_id, cus\_name, cus\_address, cus\_phone\_no) values(304, 'Maria', 'Bashundhara, Dhaka', 01835538098);

insert into customer(cus\_id, cus\_name, cus\_address, cus\_phone\_no) values(305, 'Sakib', 'Gulshan, Dhaka', 01625347735);

CUS_ID	CUS_NAME	CUS_ADDRESS	CUS_PHONE_NO
301	Shaad	Mirpur, Dhaka	1935728398
302	Asif	Rampura, Dhaka	1843311815
303	Safin	kuratoli, Dhaka	1876266962
304	Maria	Bashundhara, Dhaka	1835538098
305	Sakib	Gulshan, Dhaka	1625347735

#### ORDERS DATA:

insert into orders(od\_id, od\_date, delivery\_date, uo\_id, cus\_id, e\_id) values(601, '1-JAN-2022', '1-JAN-2022', 701, 301, 201);

insert into orders(od\_id, od\_date, delivery\_date, uo\_id, cus\_id, e\_id) values(602, '10-JAN-2022', '10-JAN-2022', 702, 302, 202);

insert into orders(od\_id, od\_date, delivery\_date, uo\_id, cus\_id, e\_id) values(603, '3-NOV-2022', '3-NOV-2022', 703, 303, 202);

insert into orders(od\_id, od\_date, delivery\_date, uo\_id, cus\_id, e\_id) values(604, '5-MAR-2022', '5-MAR-2022', 704, 304, 203);

insert into orders(od\_id, od\_date, delivery\_date, uo\_id, cus\_id, e\_id) values(605, '6-AUG-2022', '6-AUG2022', 705, 305, 205);

OD_ID	OD_DATE	DELIVERY_DATE	UO_ID	CUS_ID	E_ID
601	01-JAN-22	01-JAN-22	701	301	201
602	10-JAN-22	10-JAN-22	702	302	202
603	03-NOV-22	03-NOV-22	703	303	202
604	05-MAR-22	05-MAR-22	704	304	203
605	06-AUG-22	06-AUG-22	705	305	205

#### ORDER DETAILS DATA:

insert into order\_details(uo\_id, od\_quantity, od\_price) values(701, 2, 260); insert into order\_details(uo\_id, od\_quantity, od\_price) values(702, 1, 2400); insert into order\_details(uo\_id, od\_quantity, od\_price) values(703, 3, 1080); insert into order\_details(uo\_id, od\_quantity, od\_price) values(704, 1, 2700); insert into order\_details(uo\_id, od\_quantity, od\_price) values(705, 3, 2040);

UO_ID	OD_QUANTITY	OD_PRICE
701	2	260
702	1	2400
703	3	1080
704	1	2700
705	3	2040

#### PRODUCT DATA:

insert into product(p\_id, p\_name, p\_price, p\_category, p\_quantity, e\_id) values(401, 'French toast', 130, 'Bakery item', 44, 201);

insert into product(p\_id, p\_name, p\_price, p\_category, p\_quantity, e\_id) values(402, 'Tiamaria cake', 2400, 'Cakes', 13, 202);

insert into product(p\_id, p\_name, p\_price, p\_category, p\_quantity, e\_id) values(403, 'Fudge cake', 2700, 'Cakes', 9, 203);

insert into product(p\_id, p\_name, p\_price, p\_category, p\_quantity, e\_id) values(404, 'Box of bon bons', 680, 'Chocolates', 17, 204);

insert into product(p\_id, p\_name, p\_price, p\_category, p\_quantity, e\_id) values(405, 'Savoury', 360, 'Deserts', 23, 205);

P_ID	P_NAME	P_PRICE	P_CATEGORY	P_QUANTITY	E_ID
401	French toast	130	Bakery item	44	201
402	Tiamaria cake	2400	Cakes	13	202
403	Fudge cake	2700	Cakes	9	203
404	Box of bon bons	680	Chocolates	17	204
405	Savoury	360	Deserts	23	205

## RECEIPT DATA:

insert into receipt(r\_id, amount, r\_date) values(501, 260, '1-JAN-2022'); insert into receipt(r\_id, amount, r\_date) values(502, 2400, '10-JAN-2022'); insert into receipt(r\_id, amount, r\_date) values(503, 1080, '3-NOV-2022'); insert into receipt(r\_id, amount, r\_date) values(504, 2700, '5-MAR-2022'); insert into receipt(r\_id, amount, r\_date) values(505, 2040, '6-AUG-2022');

R_ID	AMOUNT	R_DATE
501	260	01-JAN-22
502	2400	10-JAN-22
503	1080	03-NOV-22
504	2700	05-MAR-22
505	2040	06-AUG-22

## GIVE Table DATA:

insert into give(r\_id, e\_id) values(501, 201); insert into give(r\_id, e\_id) values(502, 202); insert into give(r\_id, e\_id) values(503, 202); insert into give(r\_id, e\_id) values(504, 203); insert into give(r\_id, e\_id) values(505, 205);

E_ID
201
202
202
203
205

## GET Table DATA:

insert into get(cus\_id, r\_id) values(301, 501); insert into get(cus\_id, r\_id) values(302, 502); insert into get(cus\_id, r\_id) values(303, 503); insert into get(cus\_id, r\_id) values(304, 504); insert into get(cus\_id, r\_id) values(305, 505);

CUS_ID	R_ID
301	501
302	502
303	503
304	504
305	505
	174

## PAY Table DATA:

insert into pay(m\_id, cus\_id) values(102, 301); insert into pay(m\_id, cus\_id) values(102, 302); insert into pay(m\_id, cus\_id) values(102, 303); insert into pay(m\_id, cus\_id) values(102, 304); insert into pay(m\_id, cus\_id) values(102, 305);

M_ID	CUS_ID
102	301
102	302
102	303
102	304
102	305

## ORDERED PRODUCT Table DATA:

insert into ordered\_product(p\_id, od\_id) values(401, 601); insert into ordered\_product(p\_id, od\_id) values(402, 602); insert into ordered\_product(p\_id, od\_id) values(403, 603); insert into ordered\_product(p\_id, od\_id) values(404, 604); insert into ordered\_product(p\_id, od\_id) values(405, 605);

P_ID	OD_ID	
401	601	
402	602	
403	603	
404	604	
405	605	

## **Query Writing**

**Single row function:** Single row functions are the one who work on single row and return one output per row. For example, length and case conversion functions are single row functions.

1. Display the E\_NAME and E\_SALARY number by joining the columns using concatenation function.

Ans: select concat(E NAME, E SALARY) as Employee info from employee;

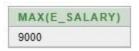


2. Display Today's date and time.

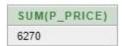
Ans: select sysdate from dual;



- **Group function:** Group functions are built-in SQL functions that operate on groups of rows and return one value for the entire group. These functions are: COUNT, MAX, MIN, AVG, SUM, DISTINCT
- 1. Display maximum salary from all employees using MAX function. Ans: select MAX(E\_SALARY) from employee;



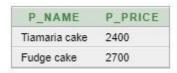
2. Display the sum of products price using the SUM function. Ans: select SUM(p\_price) from product;



**Subquery:** A subquery is a query that is nested inside a SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statement, or inside another subquery. A subquery can be used anywhere an expression is allowed. In this example, a subquery is used as a column expression named MaxUnitPrice in a SELECT statement.

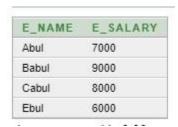
1. Display the products name and price where price is greater than Box of bon bons.

Ans: select p\_name, p\_price from product where p\_price > (select p\_price from product where p\_name='Box of bon bons');



2. Display the name and salary of employees where salary is higher than the salary of Dabul.

Ans: select e\_name, e\_salary from employee where e\_salary > (select e\_salary from employee where e\_name = 'Dabul');



**Joining:** A SQL Join is a special form of generating a meaningful data by combining multiple tables relate to each other using a "Key". Typically, relational tables must be designed with a unique column and this column is used to create relationships with one or more other tables. When need a result-set that includes related rows from multiple tables, need to use SQL join on this column

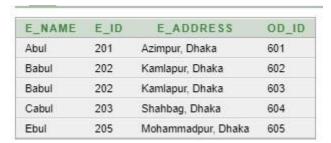
1. Join the table orders and order details where uo\_id of both table are same.

Ans: select orders.od\_date, orders.delivery\_date, order\_details.od\_quantity, order\_details.od\_price, orders.uo\_id, order\_details.uo\_id from orders, order\_details where orders.uo\_id = order\_details.uo\_id;

OD_DATE	DELIVERY_DATE	OD_QUANTITY	OD_PRICE	UO_ID	UO_ID
01-JAN-22	01-JAN-22	2	260	701	701
10-JAN-22	10-JAN-22	1	2400	702	702
03-NOV-22	03-NOV-22	3	1080	703	703
05-MAR-22	05-MAR-22	1	2700	704	704
06-AUG-22	06-AUG-22	3	2040	705	705

2. Join the table orders and employee where e\_id of both table are same

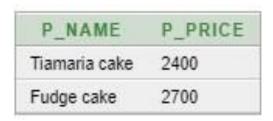
Ans: select employee.e\_name, employee.e\_id, employee.e\_address, orders.od\_id from employee, orders where orders.e id = employee.e id;



**View:** In SQL, a view is a virtual table based on the result-set of an SQL statement. A view contains rows and columns, just like a real table. The fields in a view are fields from one or more real tables in the database. Add SQL statements and functions to a view and present the data as if the data were coming from one single table.

A view is created with the CREATE VIEW statement.

Create a view of product where price is more than 1500 tk.
Ans: create view price\_view as select p\_name, p\_price from product where p\_price > 1500;



2. Create a view of employee salary where salary is greater than 5000 tk;

Ans: create view emp\_salary as select e\_name, e\_salary from employee where e\_salary > 5000;



## **Relational Algebra**

1. 1Find the name of the customer where customer id is 302

Ans: 
$$\pi$$
 Cus name( $\sigma$ cus\_id = '302' (customer))

2. Find the customer address were customer phone number is 1843311815

Ans: 
$$\pi$$
 Cus address( $\sigma$ cus\_phone\_no = '1843311815' (customer))

3. Find the receipt id where receipt date is '10-JAN-2022'

Ans: 
$$\pi_{r_id}(\sigma_{r_id})$$
 (receipt))

4. Find the names of the employees who earn more than 6000

Ans: 
$$\pi_{e_name}(\sigma_{e_salary} > 6000 \text{ (employee)})$$

5. Find order id where delivery date is '5-MAR-2022'

Ans: 
$$\pi$$
 o\_id(  $\sigma$ delivery\_date = '5-MAR-2022' (employee))

## **Conclusion**

The pastry shop management system project's scenario Gives off a brief overview of the whole project. IT gives a generic idea of what the entities are and about their attributes. The main essence of the project Is found in the ER diagram and before table creation, normalization was done to avoid redundancy. A schema diagram was created to identify the related data sets, the predesigned tables were then created based on related data sets and finally, on the insertion part data was being stored. Some Queries and relational algebra were applied on the implemented data base to test the Management system's data integrity, which proved to be successful. By this effective database project, the organizational data accessibility will be lot quicker and efficient. Both the customers and the shop will be able to save their time and effort by using this complete pasty shop management system. The project is planned to improve by ensuring more security to protect the data. Moreover, the project is made in such a way that further customization can be added effortlessly in the already existing database.